

duced into lobes at bases of legs, those posterior to gonopods broad, those between third, fourth, and fifth pairs of legs with conspicuous, low, pointed lobes. Coxae small, unarmed; trochanti weakly armed; femora with well developed spines. Terminal tarsal joint shorter than proximal two, but slightly longer than the unusually short femur.

Gonopods large, conspicuous, projecting cephalad and in contact mesially. Mesial process large, very setiferous, area immediately posterior on the mesial side trilobed; lateral process very small, not produced apically; blade of telopodite flat, curved forward over base, strongly constricted about one-third its length from distal end; terminal portion bent laterad, very flattened, a small apical projection, outer surface with three conspicuous sharp teeth in an oblique row. Configuration of gonopods as shown in the accompanying drawings.

Second pair of legs with the usual cylindrical distally truncate seminal lobes. Pregenital limbs hairy, without spines on the femora; tarsal claws short, heavy, blunt.

Color faded from long preservation, but appears to have been black or very dark brown in life with caudolateral halves of the keels orange or yellow.

Type locality.—Trace Creek, Greensburg, Green County, Ky.

Type specimen.—Male holotype, U.S.N.M.

no. 1835, collected by L. Garman on July 15 (no year given).

Remarks.—This species is the smallest member of the genus to be described so far. Its relationships seem to be clearly with *T. kentuckiana* and *T. splendida* rather than with *T. dynamia*.

Following is a key to the known species of *Tucoria*, based on males. Females of all of the species are not known, and the genitalia of the others not figured.

KEY TO SPECIES OF TUCORIA

1. Lateral process of male gonopod small, inconspicuous, not produced upward into any sort of spine or projection 2
Lateral process of male gonopod larger, produced upward into a noticeable, occasionally sharp, projection 3
2. Apical process on telopodite of gonopod small, simple; distal portion of telopodite with three denticles on outer side
..... *viridicolens*, n. sp.
Apical process larger, curved, slightly crenulate; distal portion of telopodite without denticles *kentuckiana* (Causey)
3. Lateral process of gonopod produced into a broadly triangular spine; distal portion gently curved; dorsum black, trimaculate with yellow *splendida* (Causey)
Lateral process of gonopod produced into an upright slender peg, distally slightly acuminate; distal portion of telopodite strongly recurved toward base, much expanded; dorsum with yellow cross bands
..... *dynamia* Chamberlin

ZOOLOGY.—*More about Mexican urocoptid mollusks*.¹ PAUL BARTSCH, U. S. National Museum.

The tireless efforts of Miss Marie E. Bourgeois in personally collecting mollusks and interesting her friends in this group have brought to light two species of urocops not heretofore known to science. These are here diagnosed. A detailed description of *Oligostylus hegeweschi* is also made possible from topotypes that she collected.

Oligostylus hegeweschi Bartsch

In my paper *Notes on some Mexican urocoptid mollusks, with the description of new species* in this JOURNAL.² I renamed *Bulimus truncatus*

Pfeiffer, 1841 (preoccupied by *Bulimus truncatus* Bruguière, 1792), calling it *Oligostylus hegeweschi*. No material from the type locality being available, I placed a query after the generic designation. I closed my remarks under that species with the statement: "It is to be hoped that Miss Bourgeois will rediscover it at Angangué." Miss Bourgeois took this to heart and paid a visit to Angangué, Michoacán, and secured a fine series of specimens of this species and donated a splendid lot (No. 488018) to the U. S. National Museum which makes it possible for me to confirm the statement made in my paper and to remove the question mark after the generic name, for these topotypes prove to be a typical *Oligostylus*.

¹ Received July 8, 1948.

² Journ. Washington Acad. Sci. 37: 284-288, 1947.

Miss Bourgeois tells us that the specimens were found "well buried in the leaf mold, or humus (perhaps they were depositing eggs) under dead agave leaves, always well buried in the earth, near the roots, or center of almost every agave (or maguey plant)." These plants, she says, "strange to say, were far up on the mountainside of Cerro Guadalupe, just north of town." This mountain contains no limestone, and the superintendent of the mines told her that there was no limestone within 40 kilometers of Angangueo, which is 2,800 meters above sea level.

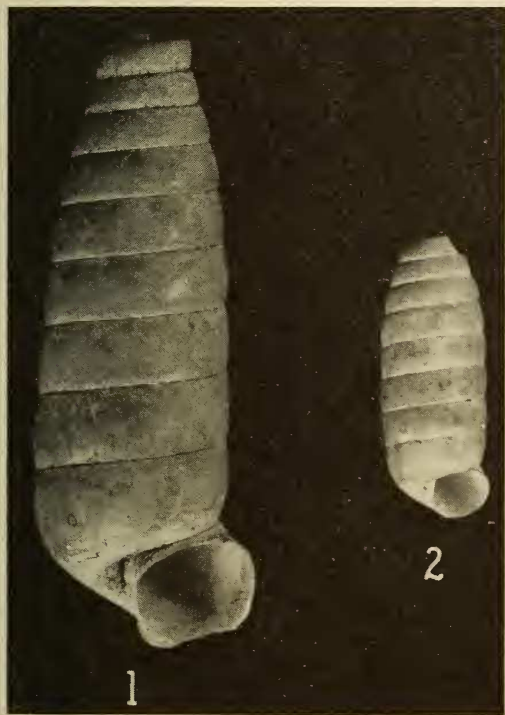


FIG. 1.—*Coelocentrum anconai*, n. sp. FIG. 2.—*Liocentrum wilmoti*, n. sp.

To my translation of Pfeiffer's description I may now add:

The eggs are white, symmetrically oval, finely, microscopically granulose, measuring in length 4.2 mm, diameter 2.3 mm.

The first 5 whorls of the shell form a cylindrical apex; beyond this the shell gains very gradually. The apex is blunt. The first turn and a half are smooth; the whorls thereafter become axially ribbed and are at first weakly, then more strongly, retractively curved. The

ribs are sinuous and average about half the width of the spaces that separate them. They are strongest in the middle turns and weaken toward the end, where the surface shows irregular, small malleations. Fifty of them are present on the last turn of the young specimens here figured. Suture well impressed. Periphery of the last whorl weakly angulated. Base short, with a small umbilical chink, well rounded, and marked by the continuations of the axial ribs. Aperture subcircular. Peristome white, thickened at the outer margin, adnate to the preceding whorl. The columella is slender. The shell on the later turns is chestnut brown, gradually paling to horn color near the summit of the whorls, contrasting markedly with the yellowish-white peristome.

The young specimen figured has 10.1 whorls and measures: Length 10.3 mm, diameter 4.1 mm. The adult shell figured has 7.5 whorls remaining and measures: Length 29.2 mm, diameter 10 mm.

This species resembles *Oligostylus mariae* Bartsch but is readily distinguished from it by its much weaker ribs and by the malleation of the later turns.

Coelocentrum anconai, n. sp.

Fig. 1

Shell large, elongate-turreted. Our bleached specimens are yellowish white with the peristome buff. Early whorls decollated. The 9.5 whorls remaining in the type are slightly rounded and crossed by numerous closely spaced, retractively curved axial ribs, which are best developed near the periphery and summit of the whorls, becoming decidedly reduced on the middle of the turns. More than 200 of these are present upon the penultimate turn. Suture weakly impressed. Periphery obscurely angulated. Base well rounded, with an umbilical chink, marked by the feeble continuation of the axial ribs. Aperture subquadrate. Peristome slightly thickened and reflected at the edge, free for about 1 mm from the preceding whorl. There is a slight carina present on the outside at the posterior angle. A fold is apparent on the columella deep within the aperture. Columella narrow with a decided twist, bearing distantly spaced, sigmoid, and sublamellar folds. The type, U. S. N. M. no. 589052, has 9.5 whorls remaining and measures: Length 61 mm; diameter 20 mm. It was collected in the

woods of Ocate, at Ocozocoantla, Chiapas, and donated to the Museum by Prof. I. Ancona, whose name I am pleased to attach to the species.

A second specimen somewhat less perfect is in Professor Ancona's collection.

The large size and slender columella will readily distinguish this from the other known species of *Coelocentrum*.

In the narrowness of the columella it resembles *Coelocentrum pfeifferi* Dall from the same general region. That species, however, is very much smaller. The type measures: Length 38 mm, diameter 16 mm. The largest specimen, a topotype, having 8.2 whorls, measures: Length 44.8 mm, diameter 16 mm.

***Liocentrum wilmoti*, n. sp**

Fig. 2

Shell of medium size, white. The truncated specimen almost cylindrical. The remaining whorls are slightly rounded and marked by numerous slightly curved, retractorily slanting

axial ribs separated by spaces about as wide as the ribs, of which 140 are present upon the penultimate whorl. These riblets pass undiminished from the summit to the periphery. Suture slightly impressed. Periphery with a weak keel. Base short, well rounded, with an umbilical chink, marked by the continuation of the axial ribs. Aperture obliquely subcircular with a columellar fold deep within; peristome adnate to the preceding whorl at the parietal wall. Columella slender, twisted, smooth. The type U.S.N.M. no. 589051, was collected by George Wilmot in Oaxaca, on a mountainside near the auto highway, between the cities of Oaxaca and Tehuantepec. It has 8.1 whorls remaining and measures: Length 27.3 mm; diameter 10.4 mm.

In outline it somewhat resembles von Martens' *Coelocentrum championi* from the Cerro Zunil, Guatemala, differing from this, however, in the aperture, which is solute in von Martens' species, the size of columella, and other details.

ACADEMY'S ANNIVERSARY "RED BOOK" DISTRIBUTED

The thirty-third edition of the Academy's Directory, or "Red Book," commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Academy and containing pictures of 499 of its members, was published in July and distributed to the membership. This is the first Directory so illustrated to appear. Carrying as it does halftone reproductions of portraits of many of the leading scientists and engineers of the Washington area, it forms a pictorial and historical record that should increase in interest and value over the years.

As usual, The Directory carries a com-

plete list of Academy members and members of affiliated societies, with addresses. Also given are names of the officers, text of the bylaws and constitutions, and brief historical résumés of the organization of each of the 19 societies affiliated with the Academy. The book aggregates 300 pages.

Less than 90 copies remain available for sale. They are priced at \$1 per copy to individuals. Orders and remittances should be addressed to HOWARD S. RAPPLEYE, Treasurer of the Washington Academy of Sciences, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington 25, D. C.